Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1824. [NO. 8.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.
FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550		
10626	BLANKS.	TICKETS.		$70,200

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS and SHARES may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*.

WHOLE TICKET $5 00 | QUARTERS $1 25
HALF 2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars. —1v1—

Valuable House and Lot
FOR SALE.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I will sell my valuable possessions in the town of Charlotte, viz: a front and back lot on the south side of the Court-House and on the west side of Tryon street, situated near the public square, containing one acre of ground, an excellent dwelling, store, and all necessary out-houses, and is a desirable situation for a private family, and an excellent stand for a store; also, a never failing well of water, equal to any in the town; a good garden; and on the back lot a fine clover patch; all in good order and repair. I will sell low, for cash; or I will take three or four negro boys, between the age of 12 and 20 years, in part payment, or good notes on demand. The price can be known to any person who may wish to purchase, by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAM'L. M'COMB.

October 11, 1824.—3tf

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c.
For Sale, at Public Auction.

ON Thursday, 2nd of December next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, his valuable Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying on the Lawyers' road, 3¼ miles east from Charlotte. The soil is good, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the farm is fine meadow land. There is a good dwelling-house on the plantation, barn, and other necessary out-houses; an excellent spring, and a good well convenient to the barn lot.—He will also sell, at the same time and place, all his corn, hay, fodder;

HORSES,
and stock of all kinds;

and four likely Negroes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable possession, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.
October 22, 1824. 6t9

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

NEW GOODS, for *CASH.*

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson,

respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods.

which they will sell low for cash or produce only. It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston: by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonble goods, bought at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality. WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5*

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Kyle,
Formerly of Richmond, Virginia,

IS now opening in the large Brick House formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. three hundred and eighty-nine packages of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

&c. all of which will be offered wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. A constant supply of the best BOLTING CLOTHS. New goods will be received every arrival from New-York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27, 1824.—4t9

Auction & Commission Store
At FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:—

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy,
5 hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar,
15 bbls. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
34 do. Loaf Sugar,
35 do. excellent Brown Sugar,
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine,
10 boxes Maderia and Sherry Wine,
10 casks Cheese,
2 do. Sad Irons,
65 bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento, [Glass,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Fancy Glass, Tumblers & Decanters,
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles,
10 do. Bar Soap,
2 do. Club Axes,
5 do. Mustard,
6 do. Whittimore Cards,
5 do. American Cigars,
10 tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron.

Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4*

Edward M. Bronson,
Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin Ware Manufacturer,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of their favors; more particularly at this season of the year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy gale from our northern brethren. I have a good assortment of Tin Ware on hand at this time, consisting of the following articles, viz:—Cups, Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanthorns, Measures, Scales and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow Horns, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scollops, &c. &c. I have a few elegant Street Glass Lanthorns, of all sizes; all of which I will sell on moderate terms for cash or produce; *but no credit.*

N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on hand, which may be taken up in the course of thirty days, and be a disappointment *to Mr. Tom Collins.*

I shall receive in a few days a considerable quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter. EDWARD M. BRONSON.

5*

6¼ *Cents Reward,*

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincolnton, of *William Gryce* an indented apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Gryce was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county.

JOHN CLEW,
Lincolnton, Nov. 11, 1824.—3t9p *Hatter.*

For Sale, or Rent.

THE House and Lot where Mr. Stanly now lives. For terms, apply to
WM. RUDISILL.
Charlotte, Nov. 3, 1824.—4t9

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firms of DAVIDSON & CAMPBELL, and CAMPBELL & BLAKE, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at or before our next County Court, (which will commence the fourth Monday in November next,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. One or other of the subscribers will always be in Charlotte, ready to make settlements.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be received in payment. D. CAMPBELL,
4* J. BLAKE.

The Trustees

OF the Charlotte Male and Female Academy, are requested to attend at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d inst. precisely at 10 o'clock.

ROBERT I. DINKINS, *Sec'y.*
Nov. 13, 1824. 3t8

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Wholesale Grocers,
HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds. } SUGAR,
35 bbls. }
10 do Loaf do
65 bags Coffee,
20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
20 hhds. Molasses,
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
5 do Malaga Wine, [40*d.*
200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4*d.* to
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1500 do Hoop do
2000 do Sheet do
1000 do German Steel,
1350 do Blistered do
250 do Cast do
2500 Share Moulds,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
700 do Sound Salt,
40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards,
10 do No. 6 Wool do
30 do 8 by 10 } Window Glass,
10 do 10 by 12 }
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
25 do Writing Paper,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
3 do Shot, assorted,
2 do Bar Lead,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
20 do and 20 half bbls. Mackerel,
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted,
1500 lbs. Salt Petre,
500 do Alum,
500 do Brimstone,
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,
A constant supply of
Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.—8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of

DRY GOODS,

direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8t13

DRY GOODS.

166 Packages of DRY GOODS,

JUST received by the last arrivals, and are offered at *Wholesale* and *Retail*, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,
25 casks Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
5 trunks Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wool Hats, &c. &c.

The above Goods are well selected for this market, and adapted to the season. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

F. E. LEWIS.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE,

HAVE received and are now opening their Fall supply of New and Seasonable Goods, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

suited to the Carolina market, and to which they invite the attention of the public, being determined to sell on the most liberal terms.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—4t9

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

H. G. NELSON,

Has just received by the last arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia,

One Hundred Packages
Boots and Shoes,

well selected for this market.

ALSO,
100 doz. Pocket Books and Wallets,
20 do. Goat Skins,
15 do. coloured Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining Skins,
50 reams Writing Paper,
10 casks Wool Hats, assorted,
20 doz. Morocco Hats,
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c.

The above are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824.—6t11

Constables' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Desultory.

FROM THE LONDON NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PROCLAMATION BY AN EMPEROR,
Being his first attempt in Poetry.

WHEREAS we took an opportunity of stating to the University, our royal view,
And giving our opinions,
That we much rather felt the need
Of quiet slaves who couldn't read,
Than learned men, an idle breed,
In these our dark dominions;—

And as we question the allegiance of all those meddling females, who form a coterie,
To hatch all sorts of criminal designs with those illuminatæ designed Blue-Stockings, and the scribbling crew
Of Literary women;—

We do command that Lady Oxford be set within the Stocks,
If caught in this our orthodox
And holy Roman empire:
And, furthermore, if Mrs. Hutchinson should fall within their clutch,
Let her, when recognized by such,
Be hoisted up with hemp higher.

And as we have a most especial objection to the Press,
That democratic, valueless,
And diabolic organ,
If caught in Austria, we desire
That all her books may form a pyre,
And in her own rebellious fire,
Demolish Lady Morgan.

Moreover, as our subjects know
Lord Holland to be anti-monarchical, and a Carbonaro in his fancies,
If he should fall into their net,
We order them to tell Count Metternich.—Whereto our hand we set,
Given at Frankfort—"FRANCIS!"

Present system of Gaming Houses at Paris.

There are at present nine public Gaming houses at Paris, licensed by the French Government, and the holders of them pay annually to the Government six millions of francs, £250,000 for permission to keep them. The capital daily appropriated as a bank for the whole, is about £30,000.

The first in consideration is the "Salon," in the Rue Grange Batelliere. The next "Frescati," in the Rue Richelieu, and subsequently Nos. 9154, and others in the Palais Royal, and different parts of Paris. The games played are Rouge et Noir, Roulette, and Hazard. The dealer of the cards, and those who officiate at Roulette and Hazard, are not allowed to play themselves, but receive a napoleon per day (16*s.* 8*d.*) as their pay. The "Salon" alone requires an introduction from one of the Members to the French Marquis, who presides, before a stranger can enter. When a stranger has been introduced, there is usually an invitation sent him to dine at the Salon, on Thursday, on which day a magnificent dinner is given, gratis, to all the members—every delicacy of the season is provided, and the choicest wines, champaigne in abundance, which is drank only in tumblers. Too many have found, to their sorrow, that this dinner, nominally gratis, has cost them many hundred pounds. Dinner being over, the company adjourn to the tables below, where the play goes on briskly. After dinner a man is less on his guard, and champaigne is a stimulus to play with freedom and resolution. Of this the "Chief" of the "Salon" is well aware, and some of the numerous waiters in attendance are ready to lend money to those who may have lost all which they had about them. This arrangement, which, at first, appears hazardous, is, in reality, productive of immense profit, for if lost, which is too often the case, the money is, in fact, paid back to the concern, and if the borrower should win, he usually refunds the loan before leaving the room, and if unsuccessful, it remains for him to repay the waiter as a debt of "honor." Lending money to a losing gamester is like attempting to fill a leaky vessel. This system of lending is productive of ruin in many who play, for a man can retire without being hurt, after losing only the money which he had in his pocket, but he may lose thousands if he continue to borrow, for there is a disposition in gamesters to pursue a run of ill luck, and the feelings are actuated by a sort of phrenzy and spirit of revenge, to regain that which they feel as if unjustly deprived of. Let a man win, and the gratification he feels renders him almost incapable of leaving the tables, or if he retire, it is only to come again, so that he must lose the more he plays. It is like buying all the tickets in a lottery.

A short time since, a foreign prince won at the Salon £10,000; with such a sum, many would have thought themselves content; but to win is productive of nearly as much ill as to lose. This young man was so intoxicated with success, that he distressed himself, by not only losing that sum, but an additional £9,000. At 2 o'clock in the morning, a supper is provided at the Salon; this hour is probably chosen, because few come to supper, except to play, as the opera and theatre shut much earlier, and except the gamester, most persons have retired. The Salon continues open until five or six o'clock in the morning. At the Salon, only Rouge et Noir and Hazard are played. An English nobleman, well known as a great frequenter of the Salon and Frescati, lost, a short time since, £40,000. At Frescati, Rouge et Noir and Roulette are played, both day and night. Here neither dinner nor supper is provided; but a number of women of the town, of superior appearance, are allowed to enter, and they attract numbers of persons. Twice or thrice in the year, a magnificent ball and supper are given gratis, and, to add to the splendor, several of the opera girls are hired to dance. It might be said, in reference to the ruin occasioned by play, after dinner at the Salon, and the general bad consequences of a habit of playing, that a dinner at the Salon operates as poison; and in the same way, the beauty met with at the Frescati may be considered as fatal.

The number of suicides in Paris are calculated at one per day, and it is considered that gaming is one of the first and most powerful causes for such destruction of human life. Before any one embarks his fortune at play, let him consider the impossibility of winning for a continuance, because the chances are largely in favor of the tables. Were it otherwise, how could £250,000 be paid to Government! How is champaigne, and a splendid dinner, for forty or more persons, to be provided weekly, at the Salon; and the balls, suppers, and beauties of Frescati, who offer these to the public! The losers!! And who win? Not one! It is as reasonable to expect a cherry clock, veered by every wind, to maintain the same precision of movement as the wheel of a steam engine, as for any one to believe he can possibly win at any of the public gaming tables. Last year the principal holder of the gaming tables, after paying every expense, is said to have netted £20,000.

MECHANICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On Thursday last, (says the Boston Gazette of the 11th inst.) the *Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association* held their triennial meeting in this city. An address was delivered by Mr. Alpheus Cary, one of the members of the society, which was considered by good judges as a manly, sensible, and an appropriate composition. After the services at the meeting house, the society dined at Fanuiel Hall, with a number of gentlemen of distinction, not of the society, who were invited to partake of the pleasures of the day. The toasts, both regular and volunteer, were excellent: the songs written for the occasion discovered a variety of talent, of the high solemn and the amusing cast, and the whole was conducted in the most exemplary manner. These associations, next to our public schools—always the Alpha of our consideration—are the pride and ornament of New-England. The beneficial effects of these institutions are acknowledged by all who have the least information of their design, management or use. The men who compose this association, and their fellows throughout the Commonwealth, are the *bone* and *muscle* of a commercial community.—They are the active stock in public trade, on which the mind, labor, skill, and invention of individuals are brought to bear, to make it constantly productive. They are not confined to individual thriftiness alone, but such men as compose these societies are of great importance in a national point of view. In such bodies there is a degree of sturdy virtue, and of sound opinion, which make a sort of *balance wheel* in the political machine, indispensably necessary for its regular motion. Checks and balances are the true philosophy of republican governments, and without them, ours could not exist, being on so extensive a plan. These public parades, in which the pursuit and profession of men are instinctly avowed, are of importance in giving respectability and influence to the whole body. The mechanic arts in this country are of vital consequence, and the pursuit of them is

respectable, and it is made more so by their professors acting in concert. That country is in a state of barbarism or decay, where the labor of mind and hand is not honorable. Rome fell m * from the circumstance, that her artisans and mechanics lost their self-respect and political influence, than from the power of her external foes; and the moment in any city they become corrupt, every thing is governed by mobs and riots—but while they are true to themselves, they stand between the humble and the powerful, controlling both, for security and safety. We have as yet not done much in the fine arts; the country is not sufficiently grown for them successfully to flourish. We have been too busy in building up our political and domestic institutions, to attend to them.—Things are, and must be, progressive—the comfortable mansion must precede the palace; the lumbering wain the splendid chariot, and the leathern girdle the golden cestus. The outside of the building must be painted before we search for *paintings* to hang within; and the chimney *piece* must be marble before we ask for a *piece* of marble statuary. This is as it should be—the useful arts should be thoroughly understood, and require the highest efforts of genius, before the attention of the first minds should be directed to the fine arts.—The latter should be the capital of the column. The works and inventions of Fulton and Perkins are more useful than the *embodied inspirations* of Raphael or Angelo, and the names of the former should be held in the same estimation with the latter. The name of the mechanic and the artist should never be separated; but kept together as kindred employments, and they never will be separated as long as the mechanics are true to themselves, and support their own dignity, by union of feeling and purpose. The members of these societies should march through the world together, with locked arms, and a firm step, then the feebleness or unsteadiness of an individual is not noticed, but the strength of the phalanx will be irresistible against every opposer. While the yeomanry are enlightened, and the mechanics are industrious and friendly to each other, throughout the country, the disorganizer can do but little harm, and the proud and aspiring gain no dangerous elevation.

BUTLER'S REMINISCENCES.

The prolixity of legal instruments has been sometimes, even in this country, the subject of popular complaint; but the following anecdotes, related by Mr. Butler, will show it to be an evil arising necessarily from the complicated nature of commercial business, and from the control which every man wishes to possess over his own property.

A gentleman having six estates of unequal value, wished to settle them, by his last will, on his six sons respectively, and their respective heirs male, with a proviso, that if any one of his sons should die without male issue, his estate should be inherited by his next son, whose estate should in like manner shift to the next one, and so on through the whole; with a final gift over to other heirs. Mr. Butler on preparing the will, supposed at first that it might be effected by one proviso; then by two; then by six; but upon a full investigation it was found that it required as many provisos, as there can be combinations of the number 6. Consequently, to give complete effect to the intention of the testator, *seven hundred and twenty provisos* were necessary.

On another occasion, ten persons having engaged in a mining adventure, a deed of partnership was proposed, which should contain a stipulation that if any *one* or *more* of the intended partners should advance money to any *one* or *more* of the others, such advance should be a charge on his or their interest in the land. Consequently, a deed was necessary that should subject the estate to as many possible mortgages as there can be combinations of the number 10. But in England there is a stamp duty of £25 upon all mortgages for an indefinite sum; and it was found by calculation, that if the intent of the parties were carried into effect, the expense of stamps would be *ninety millions seven hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds sterling.*

We take this opportunity of recommending Butler's Reminiscences as a very agreeable and instructive book. The name of the author—who is the learned editor of Coke on Littleton, and Fearne on Remainders—carries of itself a sufficient recommendation to lawyers: but it may be necessary to add, that the volume contains amusing anecdotes and literary disquisitions, which will be interesting to readers of every class.—*Ports. Jour.*

REDWOOD.

The following is an extract from the introduction to a Review of the popular novel, *Redwood*, in the "Somerset House Gazette," a London paper. It is indeed a new thing, when an *American* book is commended by an English Review for a style and language correct and pure beyond the ordinary standard.

"Till within a few years, the greater part of the British Public has known nothing of America, except what was to be gathered from the half-informed pages of Brummagen bag-men, and the suspicious criticisms of professional reviewers. The puerile ignorance and blind prejudices of the one, were however, not half so hurtful as the profligate malevolence of the other. The two combined served to scatter all sorts of hostile and contemptuous notions of America amongst the 'great vulgar and the small' of our country, which have only been weakened by the Americans in arms and letters. It is now no longer a question whether they have the ordinary courage of men or whether they are able to conceive any thing in literature beyond a bill of exchange or letter of advice. They have been pouring forth books of various kinds in great abundance, and have exhibited powers of invention and combination equal to any possessed by those who were so ready to decry them with their sneers. The fair author—we understand that she is a lady—of the novel before us, need not shrink from any severity of criticism. In most of the requisits of imaginative composition, she is singularly endowed. Her creative powers are original, her management of incident ingenious, her painting of character and passion delicate and just, and her sensibilities to moral and natural beauty acute. One virtue she displays, which is by no means common to the writers, even the highest of novels. Her style and language are pure, correct, and eloquent; we have been so used to slovenly composition to works of fiction so long and by such "eminent hands," that all improvement had long since been despaired of. "*Redwood*" is quite a prodigy in its way. It is neither careless in the employment of words, nor in the construction of sentences. Were there neither interest in the story, nor nature in the passion, it might be read for its style alone."

The London Literary Gazette, of the same date, also contains a flattering notice of the same work, in which this country is called "England's most attractive neighbor." *Boston Daily Adv.*

DRESS.

Tailors and mantua makers are the indispensables of life. Dress being of the earliest necessity, and of universal demand, the principles of the science must have been embodied in the mind by nature, and have embraced the whole understanding.

Whether to cover or to discover—whether to conceal or to display—whether to intimidate or to allure, dress is the universal expedient. Modes of thought, modes of feeling, modes of character, modes of rank, and modes of power, are only modes of dress. It reveals by occular syllogisms, whatever you wish to know or to communicate to one another. It marks with unfailing accuracy, your standing in society, and your particular pursuits. Dress a man in drab, for instance, and he is a quaker—dress him in black and he is a clergyman, give him a short jacket, and he is a sailor—quill boots over his knees, and he is a soldier; give him a wig, and he is a judge—a gaiter, and he is a nobleman; put on him two epaulettes, and he is a general—dress his head in a turban, and he is a Turk—give him a black gown, and he is a barrister—a purple, and he is a king. If he swear with his hat on, he is a hebrew—if he swear with his hat off, he is a christian.

If his garments abound, he is a Musselman—if they be defficient, he is a highlander.

Sacred history attests the importance of the wedding garment. Hercules was destroyed by a poisonous piece of linen, and Anthony, the artful orator, when influencing the Romans to vengeance, pointed to the blooby clothes of Caesar. To say nothing of the double death of Desdemona and Othello; together with the revolution in Cyprus, effected by an Egyptian pocket handkerchief, such as is now called a zephyr.

The technicals of Dress are engrafted on every science. *Dress* the line says the adjutant—*dress* the sallad says the epicure—*dress* his jacket cries the overseer. A lawyer is nothing without *a suit*—a courtier is nothing without *address*—and any man will be wronged if he cannot get *redress*. Will they not *suit* Miss asks the draper shop-boy, as he hands a pretty girl a pair of kid gloves; and the printer of a newspaper calls on his customers to patronize its new *dress*.

So we have the *habit* of speaking, the *habit* of writing, &c. the terms of dress being of universal use and application.

A Toast.—At an exhibition of the Franklin Institute (a manufacturing society of Philadelphia,) the following toast was given:

"By the corresponding secretary, Peter A. Brown—Our noble selves, viz: Type founders and printers who are men of *letters*; architects who *build up* the country's fame; chemists who *retort* nothing but kindness; *lists* of tailors whose patriotism is without *measure*; sadlers who do good without *end*; coppersmiths who are better *still*; engine makers who erect a *horse power* for the public good; paper makers who do more if re-*quired*; glaziers whose *panes* are always to please; a *band* of hatters who assist to *lower a crown*; bakers the best *bred*, and who keep clear of John *Doe*; brickmakers of the old *stock*, made of well *tempered clay*; carpenters and masons, who have climbed *the ladders* of their professions; painters, who are sober, though *well primed*; coopers, who in new improvements *chime in*; gunmakers, who at science *never go off half cocked*; joiners, who are *glued* to our cause; weavers, who in American manufactures *loom large*; smiths, whose *forgeries* would pass at the mint; dyers of all colors *alive* at their work; doctors, who *attend gratis* to their public duties; lawyers, who try to *suit* our *cause*; and *awl* the cordwainers, who come out best at the *last*.

9 *cheers.*"

INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in this city.

SMYRNA, AUG. 17.

In the Morea the Greeks have lately been very successful. We have undisputed accounts of three battles they have gained over the Turks; the one on the plains of Marathon, where they destroyed 10,000 Turks—Greek loss 6,000; another at Zeitun, (near the Thermopylae) where the Turks lost 8,000 men, with a very trifling sacrifice on the side of the Greeks; the other at Arte, where the Turks lost 22,000 men. The Greek Government is in Napoli di Romania. They have paid off their troops with the money remitted from England, and they are disciplining their soldiers in the Morea.—The Greek cause is gaining ground.—The government is in undisputed possession of the direction of both army and navy. All the sailors have received three month's pay in advance.

The Turkish fleet left Scio on the 12th for Samos, and as yet we have heard no positive news; the story, however, which appears the most accredited, is that the Greeks have destroyed nearly all the Turkish transports, and that they have driven the Captain Pacha himself from before the Island. There are upwards of 80,000 Turks at Scala Nova, waiting to be transported to Samos. They are said to be suffering a great deal from diseases, and there are more than 8 or 10,000 disabled men in their camp. They all begin to murmur, and in fact we have seen many of them return here. On the island of Samos the Greeks are perfectly well prepared to receive the attack, and are determined to defend themselves to the last. We hear they have closed all their wells and poisoned their wines and spirits.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

THE PRESENT KING OF FRANCE.

Charles Phillip Count D'Artois, who has just ascended the throne of France, is the youngest brother of Louis XVI. and was born October 9, 1757—consequently is now 67 years old. He was married in 1773, when only 16 years of age, to a daughter of the King of Sardinia, who died in England in 1805, leaving him only two children, the Duke of Angouleme and the late Duke of Berry. The Duke of Angouleme, who is now the heir apparent to the throne, was born in 1775 and was married in 1797 to his cousin Maria-Theresa, the only daughter of Louis XVI. but has no children. The Duke of Berry, born in 1778, married a daughter of the King of Naples, and was assassinated in Paris, by *Louvel*, in February 1820, and left at his death only an infant daughter. The Duke of Bordeaux, a posthumous son, was born in September 1820, and next to his uncle the Duke of Angouleme, is heir to the throne. After these, we believe the King of Spain is next in succession.

In his early youth, the Count D'Artois was distinguished for his gaity and dissipation even in the corrupt court of Louis XV. But we hear little of him previous to the revolution, except on two occasions; the one, a duel which he fought with the Duke of Bourbon in 1778, which terminated without injury to either party; and the other, a journey which he made with a princely equipage, to the camp of St. Roch near Gibraltar in 1782, from whence he retnrned in about three weeks, covered with glory, having actually visited the French batteries, in company with the Duke de Crillon. For this daring enterprise he was created on his return, Knight of the order of St. Louis. Our countryman Barlow alludes to him in the following lines of the *Conspiracy of Kings*:

What new-made charm can dissipate your fears?
* * * * * * * * *
Can Artois' sword, that erst near Calpe's wall,
Where Crillon fought, and Elliot was to fall,
Burn'd with the fire of fame, but harmless burn'd,
For sheath'd the sword remain'd, and in its sheath return'd.

From the commencement of the revolution, the Count D'Artois was among the most zealous defenders of the royal prerogative, and soon became so obnoxious to the people, that he found it necessary to seek his personal safety in flight. In July 1789, he escaped from Paris by night, and repaired to Turin, where he placed himself under the protection of his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia. From that time until 1795 he was engaged in different parts of Europe, in exciting or supporting the confederacy against France, and was protected in succession by the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Empress of Russia. In July 1795 he repaired to England, and continued to reside there till 1814, when the success of the Allies induced him to visit Germany, that he might be at hand to profit by the chances of war. Having been created by his brother Lieutenant General of the kingdom, he entered Paris on the 12th of April, when he received the congratulations of Talleyrand, the President of the Provisional government. He continued to exercise the royal authority, in the name of his brother until the restoration of Louis XVIII. During "the hundred days" of Bonaparte's reign, after his escape from Elba, the Count D'Artois resided at Ghent, and returned to Paris with the King in July 1815. He soon afterwards received the office and title which he enjoyed previous to the revolution—that of Colonel General of the Swiss guards. Since the last restoration of his brother, he has taken but little part in public affairs, except occasionally as a member of the chamber of Peers.

The Count D'Artois has been usually ranked among the *ultras* both in his political and religious opinions. He is said to possess more talent than his brother but less good nature. From an engraved portrait of him which we have recently seen, we should infer that he was naturally an intelligent man, but exhausted by a life of dissipation. His figure is spare, and his countenance bears the mark of extreme old age.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, OCT. 6, 1824.

[Circular,]—John P. Boyer, President of Hayti, to the Commandants of the Departments.

The Envoys, who, upon the request that was made to me, I sent to treat in France of the recognition of the independence of Hayti, have returned. Their mission has not resulted in the manner we had a right to expect it would, because the French government, incredible as it may appear, still pretend to the chimerical right of sove: ignty over this country.—This pretension, which it appeared to have renounced, is forever inadmissible. It is a new proof of what I have before declared, that our only safety is in our own unshaken resolutions, and how well founded were the apprehensions which induced the measure which I have adopted. Under these circumstances it becomes you more than ever to refer to the directions of my proclamation of the 6th of January last, and the private instructions which have followed it. Press with activity all the necessary works; put in good order the artillery and the munitions of every kind. Let nothing be neglected. Put in requisition the workmen of the army, and even, if it be necessary, private individuals to have in readiness the gun carriages which are yet unfinished. Do every thing in such a manner, that in case of invasion by the enemy, you may not be retarded in any one point. Remember your duties, your responsibility, and act accordingly. The national honor demands, (you will not lose sight of this,) that safety and quiet be assured to those strangers, who, upon the public faith, guaranteed by the constitution, may be residing in this country. Protect them and their property, so that they may be in the most perfect security. It will be a sufficient reflection to be sensible of the infamy which will be thrown upon the nation, if under any circumstances we shall act otherwise. Destroy the implacable enemies, who shall place their sacreligious feet upon our territory, but never let us disgrace our cause by a dishonorable action. In sending deputies to arrange the forms of our independence, I yielded to the request made to me by the agents of the government of the king of France. It was necessary to perform this act, to take from malevolence every pretext for taxing me with obstinacy. It was necessary to do it, for my own peace of mind, and in fact, to fix the opinion of the nation upon this important point. I believe, in this respect, that I performed my duty; but I have the satisfaction of declaring that I have not been deceived.

The Republic is free, it is forever independent—since we are determined to bury ourselves under its ruins, rather than submit to a stranger. In the meanwhile the enemies of Hayti rashly count upon divisions among us. What folly, and at the same time what duplicity! Let us be eternally united: faithful to our duties, we shall be, with the assistance of the Almighty, forever invincible.

BOYER.

General Alvear, the Minister from Buenos Ayres, and his Secretary, Colonel Yriarte, left this city last week, to return home. We understand that Gen. Alvear has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army ordered to take the field in February next, against the Royalist Spaniards in Peru. Col. Yriarte will also have command in the expedition, as Engineer; in which department he sustains the character of peculiar merit.

[*Nat. Journal.*

A standard Barometer, from the British Board of Longitude at London, has recently been received by Professor Renwick of the College in New York. It is transmitted to him for the purpose of keeping a *register* of its diurnal variations—to be compared with a similar record intended to be kept by Capt. Parry at his winter station on the voyage of discovery now conducted by him on the northern coast of this continent.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

GENERAL PUTNAM.

In the account we gave of the Marquis Lafayette's visit to Bunker's Hill, allusion was made to the fact of Gen. Putnam's having saved the life of his former friend and companion in arms, Major Small, of the British army. Putnam and Small had served together in the preceding war with France, and had contracted a strong and intimate friendship for each other. In the hottest part of the battle of Bunker's Hill, Putnam observed some of his unerring marksmen taking deadly aim at Small, who was at the head of a party of the British forces, and by an instinctive impulse, turned aside their muskets, and saved the life of his friend. A respectable officer who was on the spot, and personally acquainted with the facts which he relates, has sent us the following anecdotes of these two officers, which even at this distance of time cannot be read without interest. Putnam was naturally brave and undaunted; he was a patriot as well as a soldier; of the most uncorruptible integrity, as well as the most unshaken firmness and resolution. We knew him personally towards the close of his life. His appearance corresponded with his character and principles—his person was venerable, his manners plain and dignified, his temper easy and serene, and his confidence in an over-ruling Providence, fixed and consoling; and though he was then impaired by age and bodily infirmity, he looked upon the past with satisfaction, and at the future with the hope of a devout but humble christian:

"Not more than a week after the battle of Bunker Hill, and while General Putnam had his station on Prospect Hill, a person in a horse-cart, bearing a flag of truce, brought to the American lines a hamper of porter, addressed to Gen. Putnam, from his friend Major Small. This led to some conversation in the Marquee, when the General remarked, that Small remembered the service he had done him; for (said he,) I saved his life by restraining a few shots that certainly would have killed him; two or three marksmen were in the act of levelling their pieces over the breastwork north of the redoubt, when I came up to it from the left, and recognised Small. I stopped the fire, and he escaped—let us drink health and long life to him. He is our enemy, to be sure, but he is a generous hearted fellow, and I could not see him killed in *cold blood.*

The day before Washington joined the army at Cambridge, General Putnam received from Major Small a note, importing that he felt himself under great obligation, and wished for an interview on the lines, the Sunday following, that he might express his gratitude in person. The note was submitted to Washington, who advised a compliance on the part of Gen. Putnam. They met, under the shade of an oak; and after a friendly conversation of half an hour, in which the transactions of by-gone days were recalled, Small said, "You must know, Putnam, that you can never succeed in this daring opposition to his Majesty's Government. You have seen enough of British valor, and know enough of the strength and power of Britain, to convince you that this rebellion will be crushed: and what then will become of you! I know you are a brave man, and may fall ingloriously as a Rebel—But, as sure as you survive, a halter will be provided for your neck! Your services in Canada with our army are remembered, and they all respect you. The Government is desirous of conferring on you a reward, too long and too unjustly withheld; and I come now with full authority from Gen. Gage, to assure you, that if you will leave the service in which you are engaged, and which, from the nature of it, must be transient, and join his Majesty's standard under which you have so often fought, you shall have the same rank in the British army, as you nominally hold over a mere rabble." Here, taking the General by the hand, and laying the other on his shoulder, he continued——"Putnam, I know you will fight, but who have you to support you? I had a terrible witness of your daring spirit on yonder height, and I owe my life to your generosity—let me then never meet you again as an enemy." General Putnam replied—"You know, Small, that we have had recent conversations on the same subject—only a short time before hostilities commenced, and how fully I then stated to you my perfect conviction of the justice of our cause, and my firm determination to stand or fall with my country. This determination remains unchanged: I know, indeed the power of Britain, and the strength of her arm; but, there is a higher power and a stronger arm, which will sustain me and save my country. While, therefore, I shall continue to love you individually, as a friend, if you mingle with those who come to trample on rights which God and nature gave, under pretence of 'crushing rebellion,' I must, and will meet you as an enemy." This conversation was immediately reported to Washington; who, with his accustomed prudence, remarked, that, considering the jealousy of the times, it had better not be made public."

Mammoth Squash.—A squash, weighing one hundred and twenty-two pounds, was lately taken from the garden of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, in Windsor, Vt.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1824.

In the account published in the *Journal* 26th of October, of the formation of e Mecklenburg Presbytery, during the e session of the Synod of North-Caro-a, the name of the Rev. *Samuel Will-nson* was omitted. The omission was inadvertence of our own; and we take is first opportunity after being appris- of the fact, to supply it.

Mr. *Webster* has been unanimously re-ected to Congress from Suffolk District, s. Professor *Everett*, the accomplish- scholar, and late Editor of the North-merican Review, has been elected to ongress from Middlesex District, Ms.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have received only the following turns since our last:

	Jackson.	*Crawford.*
Lincoln,	636	334
*Buncombe,	400	18
Anson,	456	240
Warren,	152	496
Rowan,	979	101
Cabarrus,	322	51
Stokes,	174	26
Davidson,	422	121
Cumberland,	568	165
Robeson,	235	82
Bladen,	57	397
Raleigh,	206	101
	4607	2132

Leaving a majority for Jackson of 2475. dd to the above list the votes of this ounty, published in our last, and Jack-on will have a majority of 2902. The riumph of the People's Ticket we con-der as placed beyond a doubt: the coun-es on the Virginia line cannot prevent t.

* This return is not exactly correct, Jackson aving received over 400 votes; but our infor-ant was not able to state the precise number. he vote for Crawford we believe is correctly tated.

In all the six New-England States, there ill not be a single elector in opposition o Mr. Adams. In Massachusetts, Maine nd Connecticut, where regular Caucus ickets were run, and in which states Mr. Crawford's friends calculated to get fif-een votes, at least, they have hardly been ble to muster friends enough to make a hew of opposition. This triumph of Mr. Adams is no more than we expected; nd we still calculate with confidence on his final elevation to the Presidency.

We have received no information which nables us to decide to whom the electo-al votes of New-York will be given; but from all accounts, it would seem pretty certain that the vote of the state will be divided either between Clay and Adams, or Clay and Crawford. If the voice of the people, however, is consulted, Mr. Crawford will not receive a single vote; but it has become so common of late to disregard entirely the public will, that it is at least probable that New-York will go for Clay and Crawford. The undivi-ded vote of that state, to either of the candidates, need not be looked for.

The election in New-Jersey has termi-nated, but the result is not yet ascertain-ed. We think it very probable, howe-ver, that the Adams ticket has succeed-ed. If Mr. Adams is defeated in New-Jersy, it will be in consequence of the union of Mr. Crawford's friends with Gen. Jackson's. That such a union could have taken place, may well be doubted by the good people of this state, who are acquainted with the conduct, professions, adjurations, &c. of the *Raleigh Register*, the organ of Mr. Crawford's party in North-Carolina; but it is, notwithstand-ing, an undisputed fact. Consistency, however, is not to be expected in the con-duct of those who contend for *men*, not for *principle*; for the interest of the *few*, in opposition to the general welfare of the country.

From information received from New-York by the last mails, little doubt can be entertained of the election of *De Witt Clinton* as Governor of that state. This triumph is honorable to the people, and will tend to remove the stigma which po-litical intrigues have affixed to the poli-tics of that state.

The venerable Ex-President ADAMS entered on his ninetieth year on Satur-day, the 6th instant.

NATIONAL ROAD.

At a respectable meeting of citizens of Lincoln county, held at Lincolnton, on the 9th instant, Major *Henderson* having been called to the chair, and Vardry M'Bee appointed *Secretary*, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously a-dopted:—

Whereas the general government con-templates the formation of a great na-tional road from Washington City to New-Orleans; and whereas a road pass-ing through Salisbury and Lincolnton in North-Carolina, and Greenville, South-Carolina, unites more advantages than any other, being entirely free from mountains, as nearly direct as practica-ble, passing through a plentiful, healthy and populous part of the country, and thus pursuing the line of the road heretofore established and used by the United States in transmitting the mail from Washing-ton City to New-Orleans—

Therefore *Resolved*, That it is the una-nimous sense of this meeting that the route by Salisbury and Lincolnton in North-Carolina, and Greenville in South-Carolina, is the most eligible that the in-tervening country between Washington City and New-Orleans can afford.

Resolved, That Messrs. Thomas Dews, jun., John D. Hoke, and Rev. Joseph E. Bell, be requested to draft a petition to the President of the Union, praying that said road be examined and established.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian.

VARDRY M'BEE, *Secretary*.

Nov. 9, 1824.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburg Statesman, speaking of the Presidential contest in that state, says—"The result of this election, we trust, will show that Mr. Crawford is the *second choice* of Pennsylvania, and should the election go to the House of Repre-sentatives, will *afford direction to our mem-bers of Congress as to the vote they should give*, in case the President is not elected on the first ballot."

"We trust" there will be no *backing out* from this sentiment, that the Repre-sentatives should vote on the *second bal-lot* in the House, for the *second* choice of their constituents. We desire no other pledge to ensure the vote of Pennsylva-nia for Mr. Adams, as the aggregate re-turns continue to show.

The latest returns we have received give General Jackson 19,374; Mr. Ad-ams, 4,591; Mr. Crawford, 2,332; Mr. Clay, 973. *Nat. Journal.*

The Synod of Virginia met in the Pres-byterian Church in Fredericksburg, on the 4th instant, and concluded its labors on the following Saturday. About 20 Ministers of the Gospel were present.—During the sitting of the Synod, and on the sabbath which ensued, the Churches of the other denominations of Christians were kindly thrown open to their use, and the offer was promptly, and repeatedly embraced, of performing the solemn ex-ercises of Religion in the Episcopalian, Baptis and Methodist houses of worship.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.

Highway Robbery and attempt to Murder.—On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, as Samuel Jones, a respectable looking young man, on his road from Boston to New-York, on foot, when within ½ a mile of Bloomingdale, was overtaken by two persons, who immediately knocked him down, cut his throat in three different pla-ces, and then robbed him of all his mon-ey, (about 12 dollars,) and all his clothes. He succeeded yesterday morning in crawl-ing to the tavern of Mr. Burnham, at Bloomingdale, who humanely picked him up, brought him to the city, and carried him to the Hospital.

St. Andrews, Oct. 18.

Treasure trouve.—An old house belong-ing to the estate of the late Robert Pagan, Esq. of this town, situate in Water-street, was sold by auction a few days ago, for 2 pounds, on condition that it should be re-moved in 30 days; soon after it was pull-ed down, and the materials principally removed, John Tafts, an ancient and knowing settler, opining that it might be to his advantage, and bearing in mind a traditionary story, that large sums were hidden in or about St. Andrews, diligent-ly examined the cellar, and other parts of the deserted premises, when at length, (contrary to the luck of several celebra-ted gold finders in the vicinity,) he found an iron pot full of money, (we know not what amount,) a guinea and two dollars loose.

Elevation.—A few evenings since, an inhabitant of a neighboring village, re-turning from an excursion to this town, and happening to be *vino ciboque gravatus*, (in English, with his skin full of gin) fell fast asleep in his chair. While enjoying nature's sweet balm, his horse, attempt-ing to turn, backed the wheels off the side of a bridge twenty feet high. But mark how fortune favors the sleepy!—the chaise lodged in the top of a young hem-lock that stood by the bridge; the faithful steed maintained his ground; and our hero's slumbers were not disturbed till morning, when he clambered carefully out of his leafy couch, and called the nearest neighbors to help him get his chaise out of the tree top.—*Bellows Falls paper.*

MICHIGAN.

In a neat little paper called the Detroit Gazette, the question is asked, (says the Baltimore American) when will Michi-gan be admitted into the American con-federation? This question is answered as a matter of every day occurrence in the same paper—on the 4th of July, 1826. On that day, continues the editor, half a century of our National Independence will have been completed, and on that day Michigan and Arkansas will be added to the original thirteen States, and the num-ber will then have been doubled. That this is no ideal speculation appears from other facts recorded in the same paper. To shew the facility of communication in that country wool has been sent 1080 miles, going and coming, to be carded in the establishment recently erected in that city by Messrs. Eldred and French. In an-other department of the same paper, we were delighted to behold an advertisement by a committee appointed by the patrons of the University of Michigan, announc-ing the choice of a President, and that every thing was in readiness for the re-ception of students. The songs of the American muses will now be heard on the borders of our lakes. We will further add on an occasion so interesting as the completion of the first half century of our national independence, that the fourth of July, 1826, should be commemorated as a general jubilee throughout the United States. It should be a solemn, stately, grand and magnificent celebration—a day devoted to all the joyous feelings of the human heart.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The writer of a note to the editor of an East India journal, among other singu-lar statements, relates the following oc-currence:—"A few days ago, noticing that small black ants were in great num-bers in a basin containing sugar, I direct-ed the servant to fill a soup plate with wa-ter, and to place the basin in the centre of it. In half an hour I was not a little surprised to find that their number had not decreased, and that the same bustle and activity seemed to prevail among them as ever. I accordingly resolved to watch them, and the following is the re-sult of nearly an hour's attentive observ-ation. Ten or a dozen of them having come to the edge of the soup plate, laid hold of each other by the mouth and went into the water. Others to the amount of sixty or seventy, followed their example, and exerted their united strength to cross the water. Arrived at the other side, I observed four or five ants standing on the side of the basin lay hold of them and as-sist some of them in landing, after which they reciprocally assisted each other until the whole had landed. In the same man-ner they did on their return, and their suc-cess was truly surprising, hardly one in a hundred, I should suppose, being lost."

The same writer thus relates the cir-cumstance of a "battle between two spi-ders." One was of that very large size which we frequently see in our out houses, and the other somewhat less, of that de-scription whose legs are so beautifully mar-ked at the joints. On the first onset, the large spider tore off two of the legs of the smaller one; this was resented by the smaller one biting the other one's back, which caused the blood or somethting li-quid to flow from it. The second attack of the large spider despoiled the smaller one of two more of his legs, after which the latter hesitated a little and then, I suppose, observing his antagonist off his guard, he sprung upon him, and biting him somewhere on the belly in what I concluded to be a mortal place, he fell "to rise no more," for I took him up dead in a minuite or two thereafter.

Locked Jaw.—Several years ago during a conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady the Locked Jaw, an in-telligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark, that he had had many cases of the Lock Jaw, and never lost a patient. On in-quiry of him as to the particular mode of treatment in which he had been so suc-cessful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm lye made of ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same was dip-ped repeatedly into the lye; and if a part of the body, which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part affected to be bathed with flannel wrung out from the warm lye. In July last, Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jump-ed upon a scraggy pointed spike which perforated his boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture—the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation, recom-mended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within 15 minutes the anguish was taken out: he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of lye was made for 10 succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day, Capt. Gordon walk-ed abroad.—*Newport Mercury.*

At the Exhibition at Topsfield, Mass. six Cows were in the pens from the farm of Col. Jesse Putnam, in Danvers, which has yelded milk sufficient since the first day of May last, to make 985lbs. of good butter, and upwards of 1100lbs. of cheese.

The Franklin (Missouri) Intelligencer, of the 2d Oct. says that a part of the com-pany that proceeded from that place to Santa Fee last spring, with merchandise, returned there on the 24th ult. They have been absent a few days over four months, have enjoyed excellent health, were received in a very friendly manner, both by the Indians and the Mexicans, and were successful. A company of twenty-five separated from the wagons, 200 miles this side of Santa Fee, and arrived there in sixty days from this town; and the wagons in seventy-four days. We are happy to correct the er-roneous statement, that the Indians stole sixty horses and mules from the company, on the Arkansas. They lost 26 only, which were frightened away by Buffaloes; two afterwards took off with wild horses, which are numerous, and one or two strayed.

A Mammoth.—A short time since, Mr. William Morrison, in digging under the seat of his saw-mill on West Kishacoquil-las, in this county, came upon four large grinders of some unkown animal, together with two bones, apparently that part of the spine adjoining the head. Two of the grinders are six inches in length each, three inches in width, and sixteen in cir-cumference, and one of them weighs three and a half pounds. Mr. Morrison is ful-ly satisfied that if he had dug further on, he would have obtained the whole of the skeleton, as there appeared a cavity in the earth, and the soil of a different colour. He found the teeth about four feet under the surface. Here is a speculation for the naturalist! In this country, at present, there is no animal that has grinders of one-fifth the size of those found. That they are the remains of some enormous un-known animal is evident. However, in a few weeks, we expect to lay before our readers a more detailed account, as Mr. Morrison and his neighbors intend con-tinuing the search.—*Lewistown (Penn.) Paper.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Friday evening last, by John M'Quay, Esq. Mr. JOHN M. SLAUGHTER, to Miss MARY KARR, daughter of Col. David Karr.

DIED,

In this town, on the 11th instant, THOMAS, son of Dr. Samuel Henderson, aged 4 years.

On Monday, WILLIAM DAVIDSON, son of Mr. James H. Blake, aged about 3 years.

Drs. M'Kinzie & Caldwell,

HAVING dissolved their co-partnership in the practice of Physic, return their thanks to the public for the patronage which they have received, and respectfully request those indebt-ed to them to come forward and make settle-ment either by cash or by note.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1824.—8tf

N. B. As I intend shortly to move out of this county, all those who are indebted to me *individually*, are also solicited to settle their accounts as soon as convenient.

ROBERT M'KINZIE.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in jail in this coun-ty, a negro woman named ZENIA.—She has a child with her about two years old, and is thought to be lurk-ing about the plantation of William Means, Esq. JOHN McGEHEE.

Charlotte, Nov. 17, 1824.—8tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of sundry de-crees from the Court of Equity, bearing date 13th November instant, there will be sold, at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, the following valuable Lands, viz:

One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel Creek, divised by John Dinkins the elder to John Dinkins, jun. now deceased.

ALSO,

Another tract of 300 acres, lying on the wa-ters of Sugar Creek, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the road leading to the Old Nation Ford, Cam-den, &c.

A credit will be given on the above sales for one and two years, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALSO,

A tract of twenty-six acres, lying on Waxhaw Creek, containing a

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

known by Walkup's Mills. In this case a cred-it of 12 and 18 months will be given, and bond and sufficient security required.

ALSO,

One other tract, lying on the waters of the Catawba River, containing 164 acres, formerly the property of John Wilson, now deceased.—On this a credit of 12 months will be given, on condition of bond and good security.

All the above lands are said to be valuable, and are sold for the benefit of the legatees.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Nov. 16, 1824.—7t14

Wanted to Purchase,

FOUR or more likely negro GIRLS, from 10 to 15 years of age, for which cash will be paid on delivery. For further information, apply to the Printer. Nov. 12, 1824.—3t9

Notice.

BEING desirous to remove to Hamburg, S.C. I request all those who are indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, to make pay-ment on or before the 10th December.—Also, all who have demands, to present by the above named time for payment. I also wish to sell my household and kitchen furniture. Five or six good negroes would be sold or hired, and a good plantation in the Indian land rented. The plan-tation is well calculated for three or four hands.

Charlotte, Nov. 14, 1824.—3t9

C. ELMS.

NEW GOODS.

By the Steam Boat Columbia,

NOW within twelve miles of Cheraw, on her passage up, will be received most of the following GOODS; the residue will be receiv-ed in eight or ten days:

Dry Goods,	Crockery,
Hard Ware,	Glass and Stone Ware,
Cutlery,	Smith's Bellows,
Hollow Ware,	Anvils,
Andirons,	Vices,
Shovels and Tongs,	Hammers,
Bellows,	Screw plates, files, &c.

Mill, Pitt, and Cross cut Saws,
Wire and Hair Sifters, [assorted;
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery
Mackerel, Shad, Codfish,
Mess and Prime Beef,
Linseed and Tanners' Oil,
Paints, Putty, Glass,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and sein Twine;
Lead, Patent and Buck Shot,
Dupont's FF Powder,
Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities;
Plough Moulds,
'Nixon's' Patent Ploughs, superior to any other.

ALSO,

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
Black and white Hats, from the best Manufac-tories, and of the newest fashions;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn & Straw Gypsey Bonnets;
Fancy and common Chairs,
Northern Cheese;

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Cognac Brandy,
Coffee, Holland Gin,
Maderia, Colmanar, Teneriff, and Malaga, } WINES.
Jamaica, West India, and New-England, } RUM.
Molasses, Northern Gin and Whiskey,
London Porter,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs,
Salt Petre, Copperas,
Bottles, Corks, &c. &c.

From the above general and extensive assort-ment, dealers in goods can be furnished with al-most every article in their line. These goods have been purchased at the New-York Auctions, importers, and best stores, with great care, and every advantage for buying *cheap*; and will be sold to Merchants by *Wholesale* for *cash*, at pri-ces as favorable, as they can be bought of regu-lar dealers in any southern town or city, adding extra expenses.

Cash paid for Cotton.

☞Cash and Goods advanced on Cotton and other produce.

Cotton and all kinds of produce received and forwarded by the Steam Boat Columbia, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants, Planters and others, are invited to call and examine the above goods.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Nov. 8, 1824.—4t11

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c.

For Sale, at Public Auction.

ON Thursday, 9th of December next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, his valu-able Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying on the Lawyers' road, 3½ miles east from Char-lotte. The soil is good, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the farm is fine meadow land. There is a good dwelling-house on the plantation, barn, and oth-er necessary out-houses; an excellent spring, and a good well convenient to the barn lot.—He will also sell, at the same time and place, all his corn, hay, fodder;

HORSES,
and stock of all kinds;

and four likely Ne groes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable posses-sion, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.

October 22, 1824. 6t9

Windsor Chair Making,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, and is constantly prepared to fill any orders, with neatness and despatch. He feels grateful for the encouragement which he has already re-ceived, and promises that every exertion, on his part, shall be used to merit a continuance.—Chairs will be sent to any of the neighboring counties, within a reasonable distance, without any additional expense to purchasers.

N. B. Gigs, Carriages, &c. repaired and paint-ed, on short notice.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Nov. 12, 1824.—6t12

Public Sale.

I WILL sell, at the dwelling-house of William Parks, deceased, the following personal property, belonging to his estate, to wit: Hor-ses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Hay, farming tools, &c.; a Wagon, a prime fifty saw Gin, a Screw, &c. Credit will be given and security required. Those having debts due from the estate, will present them properly au-thenticated. Sale to begin on Thursday, 2d December next, and to continue from day to day.

L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 10, 1824.—2t8.

The Sale

OF the personal property of William Parks, dec'd., is postponed until Thursday, 9th December.—Sale on same terms.

L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

November 23, 1824. 3t10

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 26th of October last, a *Bay Horse*, about six or seven years old, with three white legs, a blaze in his face, and a large white spot under his bel-ly, and about 15 and a half hands high. I will give a reward of ten dollars for the horse, or for any information, so that I may get him again. It is supposed that the thief went through this place towards Rowan county, where, it is believ-ed, his father lives.

ROBERT B. HOUSTON.

Charlotte, Nov. 8, 1824.—3t8

POETRY.

FROM THE PERT FOLIO.

We are accustomed to smile at the conceits, and turn with disgust from the obscenities which crowded the pages of the poets in the time of Charles II.—*the crowd of gentlemen who wrote with ease.* But the following song of Sir CHARLES SEDLEY possesses as much purity, grace and delicacy, both in thought and diction, as the passion he describes:

SONG.

Phillis, men say that all my vows
Are to thy fortune paid;
Alas! my heart he little knows,
Who thinks my love a trade.

Were I of all these woods the lord,
One berry from thy hand
More real pleasure would afford,
Than all my large command.

My humble love has learnt to live
On what the nicest maid,
Without a conscious blush, may give
Beneath the myrtle shade.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety.*

THE BURIAL.

"And where is he?—not by her side,
"Whose every want he lov'd to tend."

The morning had been cold and wet, but as the meridian approached, the clouds began to disperse and the sun gradually breaking through the heavy wraiths of overshadowing gloom, sprinkled a thousand glories amid the dripping grass blades, and spread a splendid rainbow above the drifting scuds that filled the western skies, as I ascended the green hill by a path that led to the late dwelling of De Walter. The three roads that terminated on the hill top were lined with persons on foot, on horseback, and in various vehicles, all plodding on towards the already crowded dwelling, and gave ample evidence of the estimation in which the departed one had been held in the neighborhood.

I pushed my way into the house that I might look once more upon the face of my young friend, before it was hid away forever from mortal vision. But numbers pressed towards the lifeless corpse; and the undertaker was already come to screw down the coffin lid, and waited only for the relatives of the deceased to bid a last adieu to his cold remains, so that I was unable to accomplish my purpose—I only heard them say that he looked natural; that he had died in a rapid fever, the last flush of which had hardly worn from his cheek. A short and breathless pause ensued, then a momentary stir, accompanied with a voice "stand back;" a few low, deep, trembling sobs succeeded, and the lid closed, and I heard the screws driven in. The confused tread of many steps followed—the croud gathered round without, and at last the bright polished mahogany coffin was brought out and laid carefully, and softly down upon the bier.

A deep solemnity rested upon the circling crowd for a moment—every eye was turned pensively and sadly towards that spectacle, and the language of many a heart seemed this—"He is, what I shall be!" The gulph seemed so narrow, that divided eternity from time, that I almost thought, I could see beyond it—Death stood before me, a reality—and reminded me of that great change which is hastening to pass upon all men. But two days before, the form that was now closed in that narrow abode, walked uprightly before men—and talked and laughed, as gaily, and unsuspectingly, as any who now stood around it. It was all over—the signet had been set, and the spirit had gone to its last account.

Wrapt up in these contemplations, I stood and gazed, until the carriers had lifted up the bier, and removed some distance towards the village church—the glittering spire of which blazed now in a clear sun above the clear copse at the foot of the hill.

The sable clad mourners slowly descended from the piazza, and moved with faultering step, towards it. The long procession formed in the rear, and the whole began to wind slowly down the village road.

The tendency of men to levity—their proneness to forget every warning—the faithlessness of friendship, began already to appear. The smile of merriment returned gradually; the affairs of the day were familiarly discussed; and the plans and prospects, and business of common life, occupied every tongue around me. The mourners alone appeared to feel the stroke—or to remember with a single sorrow its effect. And yet he who had fallen in the morning of life was an associate, a companion, a friend of these! Why was it so? I know the answer, that is ready. "It is the way of the world."

At last we reached the church yard, and the coffin was let down into the cold damp grave; the loose straw and gravel were thrown in upon it, and the burial completed in a haste, seeming almost to betoken impatience to put away from sight all that remained of the departed one. The relatives had taken a last look—the croud had paused in silence for a moment; the last tribute was paid, and the multitude rolled away more rapidly than they had collected. A few friends only accompanied the mourning family back to the Mansion of the hill; and having loitered a few moments by the grave, I followed them.

In crossing the farm, now that the concourse of people had disappeared, I beheld the tokens of that sudden calamity, which had overwhelmed its inhabitants, in every direction. A plough lay overturned in the furrow; an axe was rusting by a pile of wood; and a wagon half unloaded stood in the lane. In the general panic, every thing had been left in the situation it happened to be at that moment. These had been perhaps unnoticed that day by any other; but to me, each little incident spoke in a voice that reached the heart. It is sad; it is melancholy; it is touching; the spectacle of grief's pale messenger, as it is displayed even in the minutest traces of its footsteps or its effects.

De Walter, now lay cold in the neglected grave yard, but in his pleasant mansion the table was spread out and loaded with all the luxuries of the season. His friends it seemed had gathered to a feast. The weeping widow had indeed retired to her solitary chamber, with her infant orphans. She felt; ah, she felt the loss of all most dear to her upon the earth. But at the door sat two sage and venerable men, gravely discussing the advantages that would arise from their procuring power to administer on his estate, and the means of so doing—while in a corner of the room, carrying on an earnest conversation in whispers, sat a couple more, planning how they should contrive to purchase the farm at the lowest possible rate.

I had scarcely turned away from these last "friends of the family," before we were called to dinner. Every successive dish, here as it was swept away, was plentifully seasoned with anecdote and mirth, and before the last course was removed, the scenes of the morning seemed utterly obliterated.

"It was the way of the world," I knew, but then it seemed unnatural.—How it was, I cannot tell, but a sensation, the thrill of which still runs thro' my blood when I think of it, came across me—and yet I recollected that so passes the bright prospects of the world; so passes the uncertain flash of friendship; so pass youth and manhood; the gallant, the gay, the lovely, and the rich; so passes man to his destiny—Shall I not superadd—Sic transit gloria mundi.—*Emporium.*

ORIGIN OF PSALM SINGING.

There is in "D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature" an amusing account of the origin of Psalm Singing.

It appears that the first book of Psalms in verse was written by Marot, a Frenchman, the favored bard of Francis the First—that "Prince of Poets, and that Poet of Princes," as he was quaintly but expressively designated by his cotemporaries. It was published at Paris, and contained 52 psalms, written in a variety of measures, with "the same style he had done his ballads and rondeaux." This "holy song-book" was dedicated to the king of France; and being a gay novelty, no book was ever more eagerly received by all classes than Marot's Psalms; they sold faster than the printers could take them off their presses, but as they were understood to be songs, and were accompanied by music, every one set them to favorite tunes, commonly those of popular ballads.—The following lines, which conclude the dedication, will describe the feelings and enthusiasm of their author:

Thrice happy they, who may behold,
And listen in that age of gold
As by the plough the laborer strays,
And carmen 'mid the public ways,
And tradesman in his shop shall swell
Their voice in Psalm or Canticle,
Singing to solace toil; again
From woods shall come a sweeter strain:
Shepherd and shepherdess shall vie
In many a tender psalmody;
And the Creator's name prolong,
And rock and stream return their song.

Begin then ladies fair! begin
The age renewed that knows no sin!
And with light heart that wants no wing,
Sing! from this holy song-book sing!

The universal reception of "Marot's Psalms," induced Theodore Beza to conclude the collection, and ten thousand copies were immediately dispersed. These, however, had the advantage of being set to music, for we are told they were "admirably fitted to the violin, and other musical instruments," and &c. learn with surprise that it was to Calvin, they were indebted for the simple and beautiful airs with which they were accompanied. Taking advantage of the public feeling, he had engaged the first musical composers to aid by the power of melody the spread of his opinion.—At first this was not discovered, and Catholics as well as Hugonots were solacing themselves on all occasions with this new music. But when Calvin appointed these Psalms to be sung at his meetings, and Marot's formed an appendix to the Catechism of Geneva, this put an end to all Psalm singing for the poor Catholics! Marot himself was forced to fly to Geneva from the fulminations of the Sorbonne, and Psalm-singing became an open declaration of what the French termed "Lutheranism."

In our Island, its history is soon told.—Sternhold, an enthusiast for the Reformation, undertook to be our Marot—without his genius. His Psalms were practised by the puritans in the reign of Elizabeth, and more particularly during the protectorate of Cromwell, and on the same plan of accommodating them to popular tunes and jigs, which one of them said were "too good for the devil." Psalms were now sung at Lord Mayor's Dinners and City Feasts; soldiers sang them on their march, and at parade; and few houses which had windows fronting the street but had their evening Psalm.

[*Eng. Mag.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Most people take exquisite delight in seeing *other people hanged;* in all countries, curious and eager multitudes gather and press around the gallows to behold a fellow creature perish for his sins. The following incident, which happened in 1778, in the New-Hampshire Grants, now Vermont, illustrates our remark:

One David Redding was convicted of treasonable practices, and sentenced to be executed on the 4th of June of that year. The curiosity, which, not much to the honor of human nature, has ever been manifested on such occasions, was on this greatly heightened by the fact, that a public execution had never been witnessed in Vermont. To this curiosity was added the strong feeling of indignation which such a crime was calculated to excite at that period. Under the influence of these feelings, a vast multitude collected to witness the execution. In the meantime, however, the learned counsel had discovered an important defect in the proceedings. Redding had been tried by a jury of *six* only; and it was very unfortunately discovered that this was contrary to the common law of Great Britain, which required the verdict of twelve. Application was immediately made to the Governor and Council for a reprieve until a new trial could be had.—The reprieve was granted at the moment the anxious throng were collecting to witness the execution.

With such a multitude, and on such an occasion, it was in vain to *reason*, or talk of the rights of Englishmen. *They* had pronounced the culprit guilty, and were not in a condition to learn upon what principle the verdict of the *whole community* could be set aside with so little ceremony. While they were agitated with mingled emotions of disappointment and indignation, ETHAN ALLEN, suddenly pressing through the crowd, ascended a *stump*, and, waving his hat, exclaiming, *attention the whole!* proceeded to announce the reasons which produced the reprieve, advised the multitude to depart peaceably to their habitations, and return on the day fixed for the execution, in the act of the Governor and Council, adding, with an oath, "You shall see somebody hung, at all events, for, if Redding is not then hung, I will be hung myself!"

Upon this assurance the uproar ceased, and the multitude dispersed.

Redding was again tried on the 9th of June, and executed on the 11th.

The foregoing anecdote has been often related by those who were eye-witnesses of the scene, and accords too well with the spirit of the times, and the well known character of Ethan Allen, to leave a doubt of its authenticity.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Synod of North-Carolina met, according to adjournment, at Statesville, in Iredell county, on Thursday, the 14th instant; and closed its sessions, on Saturday evening. On Saturday, the Education and Missionary Societies held their annual meeting. The following is the report of the doings of the Synod:

The Synod of North-Carolina held their last Annual Sessions in the town of Statesville, in Iredell county. They commenced on Thursday, the 7th inst. and continued to meet, by adjournments, until Saturday the 9th, when they closed their proceedings for the present year. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. John Witherspoon, from Acts xx. 28. "Take heed therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." The Rev. Colin M'Iver was chosen Moderator; and the Rev. Messrs. John B. Davis and Robert H. Morrison, were appointed Clerks. The Members of the Synod who attended this meeting, amounted to forty-one; twenty-nine ministers, and twelve ruling elders; a larger number, by seven ministers, and three ruling elders, than have attended any of the preceding meetings of this synod, since it was constituted in October, 1813. On Friday afternoon, the Synod entered into a free conversation on the state of Religion, the result of which will be seen at the close of this summary.

They have passed a resolution, highly approving of Sabbath Schools, and earnestly recommending all their churches, to pay attention to this subject; and to adopt some systematic plan of sabbath school instruction.

They have also recommended that the first Thursday in December next, be observed as a day of *fasting, humiliation, and prayer.* The following, is the Synodical act, containing this recommendation.

"The Synod of North-Carolina, recognizing in the dispensations of Divine Providence to their people during the last year, the peculiar claims of Almighty God, would devoutly call the attention of all their churches to the obligations which demand the following acknowledgements.

"Thankfulness for the means of grace and their increasing success; for the blessings of peace and civil liberty; for the health of many sections of our country; for the prospect of a plenty within a portion of our bounds; and for the countless and tender manifestations of the divine regard, continually made to all our people.

"2. Humiliation, under a deep and feeling sense of our ingratitude and guilt shewn in the neglect of the gospel and its ordinances, in the lukewarmness of our churches, in the coldness of our Ministry, and in the few and feeble exertions made for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. The humiliation of our people is farther demanded, by the afflictions of sickness and death and those alarming dispensations, which have threatened famine and poverty.

"3. Fervent prayers, for the continuation of our religious and civil privileges; for the greater success of the Gospel; for the increase of Ministers, and Missionary exertions; for the special and general out-pouring of the spirit of God upon all our churches, and upon all the world; and for the speedy and glorious triumph of the Gospel over all its enemies, and over every thing that would obstruct its progress in the world.

More deeply to impress these truths upon the hearts of our people, the Synod recommend, that THE FIRST THURSDAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, be observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER.

The following minute contains the result of the free conversation on the state of religion.

"From the conversation held on the state of religion within our bounds, it appears, that no particular effusion of the Holy Spirit has been experienced by our churches during the past year: a general state of alarming coldness seems to prevail, which loudly calls for mourning, fasting, humiliation and prayer. It ought ever to be borne in mind by the Ministers of the Gospel, that, when the Great Head of the Church has a controversy with his people, his reproofs and warnings, are addressed to the *Angel*, or minister of every particular church. It is, therefore, in a great measure, to the want of faithfulness and activity in the Ministers of Christ, that the languishing state of religion within our bounds, is to be ascribed. While we lament, that we come so far short of our sister churches in the North and East, we are willing to admit, that there are difficulties peculiar to the state of our country within our bounds, with which other churches are unacquainted: but we also believe, that these difficulties, so far from being an inducement to relax our exertions in advancing the kingdom of our Redeemer, ought rather to excite us to renewed and daily increasing activity; being well assured, that our reward hereafter, will not be in proportion to the extent of the good performed; but to the zeal, perseverance, and self-denial, with which we shall have labored in the vineyard of our Lord; for, "*he that is faithful in the least, is faithful also in much.*

"Although, as already stated, no general out-pouring of the Spirit of God has been experienced by any of our churches during the past year; yet still, we have reason to give thanks to the Father of Mercies, the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that he has not left himself without a witness in the midst of us. Some mercy-drops have fallen upon our thirsty hill of Zion; and souls have been redeemed from sin and Hell;—have had their feet taken out of the miry clay, and fixed upon a rock; and a new song has been put into their mouths, even praise to our God. Enough, indeed, has been done, by our gracious, covenant-keeping God, to convince us, that he is ever ready to bless our exertions, and answer our prayers.

"In some instances, the power of Divine truth on the heart, has been quite remarkable; and has led the gazing world to exclaim, with the vanquished magicians of Egypt, "*This is the finger of God.*" The monthly concert for Prayer has been generally observed; and most of our churches have also observed, either in a public or private manner, the annual Prayer meeting, on the evening preceding the opening of the General Assembly, and recommended by that body to all the churches under its care. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, are, in many of our churches, in a flourishing condition; and it is hoped, that, from the success which has crowned the efforts of some of our brethren, in promoting these useful and beneficent institutions, those who are yet behind, in the works of mercy, will be encouraged to set their hands to the plough.

"When pastoral visits have been attended to, much good has been the result; and much good will always attend the labors of that servant of Jesus Christ, who imitates the Apostle Paul, not only in teaching publicly, but also, in giving instruction from house to house.

"Many of our congregations have distinguished themselves in forming associations for benevolent purposes; and we hope the time is not far distant, when these will be much more numerous and efficacious, than they are at present. The daughters of Zion, who, in some of our churches, meet weekly, to offer upon the altar of benevolence and piety, the fruit of their own labors, deserve the commendation and good wishes of all the friends of God. To such, we bid God speed. "*Many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excel them all.*" "*Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.*" In one instance, a dwelling house for their Pastor has been erected by a young congregation. This is an example worthy of imitation.

"We rejoice to state, that, in many of our churches, there are societies, auxiliary to the American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews. We Gentiles, are great debtors to the children of Abraham; whatever we hold dear and sacred, has come down to us by means of the Jews: Our Lord was a Jew: the prophets and apostles and primitive disciples, were Jews: the books of the Old and New Testaments were written by Jews: and since, through the fall of the Jews, salvation has come to us, Gentiles, the intention of the great King of Zion is, that, through our mercy, they also may obtain mercy.

The Colonization Society has not been forgotten; and we trust, will never be forgotten, by our churches, until its God-like design shall be fully accomplished. Finally, the Synod would exhort all the churches under their care, to "*contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints;*" to "*hold fast that which they have, that no man take their crown;*" to "*be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as we know, that our labor is not in vain in the Lord.*"

It is deemed proper to add to the above, that, besides the ordinary business of the Synod, two sermons were delivered every day while they continued in session; and on the Sabbath, the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants. A sermon was delivered on Monday morning, which closed the public services of this occasion; after which, the Ministers and the assembled company returned to their respective homes, it is to be hoped, with hearts suitably affected by the exercises in which, for the four preceding days, they had been engaged. The Synod will hold their next annual sessions at Greensborough, in the county of Guilford; and will commence on the first Wednesday in October, 1825.

Humihty.—The most excellent of all moral virtues is to have a low esteem for ourselves; which has this particular advantage, that it attracts not the envy of others.